

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.  
for the year 1949.

to which is appended the  
REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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## STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

J.C. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.C., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

F. RODWELL, N.R.S.I., A.S.A.I.

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health.

D. HUNN to (30.9.49)

Miss M. LEWITT from (1.10.49)

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Local Health Office,  
The Rectory,  
Church Street,  
Wells,  
Norfolk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Introduction.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1949.

The year has been quite eventful for the town as it saw the commencement of the work of the Sewage Scheme. In addition new legislation has opened up new avenues of work such as the Model Byelaws on Food Handling, and from my point of view the Milk and Dairy Regulations, 1949.

Shellfish has continued to be a difficult problem.

I have continued my previous practice in this report of including the Sanitary Inspectors report. This report also includes appendices showing the progress of work in the Regional Sewerage Scheme, the proposed Model Byelaws on Food Handling and standards required by the Minister for grants to improve houses under the 1949 Housing Act.

I would like to express my appreciation of the support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the constant sound advice and co-operation of the Clerk and the continued support and loyalty of the Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J.C. JOHNSTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Wells Urban District  
Council.



## PART 1.

## (General Report of the Medical Officer of Health)

1. STAFF. The deliberations of the County Council on the question of my clerical staff continued during the year. In August this Council was informed that the County Council could not agree to their contributing 50% of this Clerk's salary.

Following this a Joint Sub Committee of members from Walsingham and Docking R.D.C's and Wells U.D.C recommended to their Councils that a Junior Clerk in the General Division should be appointed as from the 1st October. This recommendation was accepted by all three Councils and the post duly advertised. The successful candidate Miss M. Hewitt, was appointed and commenced duties on 1st October, 1949. being located at the Local Health Office, Wells.

2. INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Measles. There was a high incidence of Measles during the year, due to an outbreak in the school and the fact that the figures have been low for several years meant that a large number of children had not had measles.

(b) Tuberculosis. During the year the following New Cases were notified:-

	Case Rate per 1,000 Population.		Case Rate per 1,000 Population
		<u>Corresponding Figures for Whole County</u>	
3 Respiratory	1.19	161 Respiratory	.45
1 Non-Respiratory	.39	30 Non-Respiratory	.23

The following cases were removed:-

3 Respiratory and 5 Non-Respiratory.

The position as at 31/12/49 compared with 31/12/48 was

Respiratory	9	9
Non-Respiratory	4	8
	13	17

I had reason to believe that my register was by no means accurate and much time was spent during the year ensuring that the information contained in it coincided with that in the Master Register held by the Norfolk County Council. On submission of a list of such possible errors the result was that many cases were struck off my register. The figures as at 31st December are now accurate, but the deletions made are not a true record of recovery rate from the disease, but in the main, corrections to the register.

Confirmation of my fears to the inaccuracy of my registers the continued responsibility of the authority for the control of Tuberculosis under Section 12 of the Tuberculosis Regulations 1950. together with the acute housing shortage made apparent to me, that the information available concerning cases in my district was totally inadequate, particularly as my advice is sought by the Council in the rehousing of such persons.

In the light of these facts, I discussed the matter with my Colleagues in the other County Districts and it was clear



that they too were in very much the same position. Discussions have since taken place in an endeavour to introduce a standard form of card index register, as well as an approach being made to the Regional Hospital Board and County Medical Officer for more information that is at present available, and I hope the position will improve in 1950.

3. CANCER. The incidence of deaths from Cancer during the year was 3 as compared with 8 in 1948.

4. HOUSING.

(a) General. Considerable routine work has been carried out.

(b) Redevelopment Area.

The Council have given considerable attention to the designation of part of the West end of the town as a clearance area. It has now been decided to call this a Redevelopment area. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry and the Town Planning Authority. The actual area and statistical information is set out in Appendix "A"

(c) Housing Act, 1949.

This new factor is now in force. It does bring into operation several new factors.

(i) Powers whereby certain demolition orders can be revoked inside the 1st year of the Act.

(ii) Grants for building.

(iii) Grants for structural improvements.

This last factor is one which affects this Department. The Minister has laid down a standard to which houses must attain, to rank for grant. This is extremely high for a Rural Community, but it has a provision that in any particular case, special permission can be requested from the Minister to waive one or more of these standards. I believe the Minister is correct in setting a high standard for the Country as a whole, and where necessary relaxing it rather than having a lower standard throughout.

(d) Re-housing

Cases continue to be investigated and referred to the Public Health and Housing Committee.

5. WATER. The piped supply continues to be satisfactory, although the demand for water is still heavy. Analysts report is attached (Appendix "B")

6. SEWERAGE. During the year the main sewerage scheme started to take shape and I append a report from the Consulting Engineers covering the work during the year (Appendix "C")

7. MILK & DAIRIES REGULATION. These Regulations take away certain duties previously held by the Senior Sanitary Inspector in relation to the control of cowsheds, but have increased my powers in that I may stop a milk supply on evidence of suspicion that the milk is infected with a disease communicable to man.

8. FOOD HYGIENE. The proposed Byelaws suggested by various Ministries will give this Department more effective control over Hygiene in Food premises. This is a very urgent problem and will involve the Council a considerable amount of work. It is hoped that the Byelaws which the Council have agreed to adopt will become law early in 1950, (Appendix "D")



9. ICE CREAM. Conditions seen better this year and we have been fortunate in having the co-operation of the vendors and manufacturer in this District.

10. SHELLFISH.

(a) Mussels The position regarding mussels is unchanged. The Committee referred to in my last report met and made the following recommendations:-

(i) that the local members felt that local tanks would be more efficacious than the proposed Central Tank in Lynn and asked the Eastern Sea Fisheries to reconsider their proposals in this connection.

(ii) the Eastern Sea Fisheries were also asked to investigate the possibility of using running sea water for cleaning in place of tanks. The Eastern Sea Fisheries representative agreed to bring this up at the next meeting of his Committee.

The Committee has not met since, as the Eastern Sea Fisheries are awaiting a Ministry's decision on an experimental tank.

(b) Cockles. A sample of cockles taken from the East End of Wells Harbour in May was grossly contaminated, and the Council instructed the Clerk to have a warning notice erected.

Owing to the publicity a general scare started but subsequent samples of the Beach cockle showed them to be safe.

(c) Whelks. A report by the Bath Authorities concerning a contaminated sample was investigated, but I am satisfied that the source of contamination was after the Whelks had left Wells.

11. SLAUGHTERHOUSE. This continues to be satisfactory and no complaints arose during the year.

12. FACTORIES ACT.

There were a number of inspections carried out during the year, but in each case, no action was necessary.

13. ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The North West Norfolk Voluntary Home Safety Committee continue to carry on this work for Wells.

A one day course was also held for potential lecturers and there were a few volunteers from this district.

The Committee being a voluntary committee is dependant upon public subscriptions and on the support of the Council, I feel that the work is very important although details thereof are still not widely known. The Council have given every assistance to the Committee and I hope will continue to do so.

The Council continue to send a Home Safety leaflet to parents of all newly born children.

14. GENERAL MEDICAL INFORMATION.

The position in general is unchanged. Wells Hospital has lost 50% of its beds and in place has a Physiotherapy Unit. It is hoped that the other three beds will soon be available again.

Cromer Hospital now has an extensive Out Patients Department of value to the district.

Longacre Maternity Home is now open to General Practitioners



for this area, and although a slight help to the serious shortage of Maternity beds is of little value to the local community and does not solve that very severe and urgent problem of the non-existent public Maternity beds in this area.

15. GENERAL.

Severe gales in February and March caused quite extensive flooding, but no Welfare or Public Health Problem arose as a result of these.



## PART II.

## (Medical Statistics)

TABLE 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

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Area (in acres) . . . . .	2,670
Estimated Resident Population . . . . .	2,512
Rateable Value . . . . .	£11,626
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate.. . . .	843

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TABLE 2. LIVE BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	23	16	39
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	23	16	39

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Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident  
Population . . . 15.52

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TABLE 3. STILL BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	1	-	1

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Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident  
Population . . . 0.39

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TABLE 4. DEATHS (ALL AGES)

	Males	Females	Total
	14	23	37

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident  
Population . . . 10.70.

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TABLE 5. INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths of Infants under 1 Year)

NIL

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TABLE 6. CAUSE OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

NIL

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TABLE 7. CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
9. Influenza	1	2	3
16. Cancer of all other sites	1	2	3
17. Diabetes.	-	2	2
18. Intra cranial Vascular Les:	1	-	1
19. Heart Disease.	4	10	14
21. Bronchitis	-	1	1
22. Pneumonia	2	-	2
23. Other resp. diseases	-	1	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	-	1
28. Nephritis	1	-	1
36. All other causes.	2	2	4
	14	23	37

TABLE 8. DEATHS BY AGE.

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-
1 and under 40	-	-	-
40 " " 50	-	2	2
50 " " 60	1	1	2
60 " " 70	-	3	3
70 " " 80	-	7	7
80 " " 90	4	8	12
90 " " 100	1	1	2
	1	22	23
Inward Transfers (Add)	1	1	2
	4	23	27

TABLE 9. CANCER.

The following table shows the incidence of cancer deaths during the past 5 years.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Males	1	2	1	1	1
Females	-	-	1	1	2
	1	2	2	2	3

TABLE 10. DEATHS BY AGE.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Population	2,783	2,570	2,362	2,464	2,512
Live Births	54	52	40	59	59
Total Births	-	1	2	1	1
Deaths	36	40	27	30	37
Infant Mortality	1	2	2	1	-



TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF BIRTH &amp; DEATH RATES.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Live Births	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Still Births	1.11	1.63	0.31	0.4	0.39
Gross Deaths	15.7	15.3	11.08	13.4	10.70
Infant Mortality	21.3	22.5	11.67	25.6	NIL.

TABLE 12. BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, INFANT MORTALITY AND GROSS RATES OR BIRTHS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN THE YEAR 1949

126 County Boroughs and Cities England & Wales	143 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Wells Urban District
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Rates per 1,000 Population.

## Births.

Live	13.7 (a)	13.7	13.0	15.52
Still	0.39 (a)	0.47	0.40	0.39

## Deaths.

All causes	11.7 (a)	11.5	11.6	10.70
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.00
Influenza	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.19
Acute Poliomye- litis and Polio- encephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.79

## Notifiable Diseases.

Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.39
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	1.33	1.77	1.33	0.00
W. Cough.	2.39	2.44	2.39	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.00
Measles	3.95	8.91	3.18	0.79
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.00
Ac. Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.59
Ac. Poliomyelitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
Food Poisoning.	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.00

## Infant Mortality.

All causes under 1 year of age	32 (b)	37	30	00
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.	3.0	3.5	2.4	00

Rates per 1,000 Total Births.

## Notifiable Diseases.

Puerperal Fever and Eclampsia	0.11	0.14	0.30	0.00
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TABLE 13. TUBERCULOSIS (Notified cases - Tuberculosis)

	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Males	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-
	-	3	6	5

TABLE 14. TUBERCULOSIS (Notified cases - 1949)

Age Period	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
	M	F
0 - 15	-	1
15 - 25	1	-
25 and Over.	1	-
	2	1

TABLE 15. TUBERCULOSIS (Notified cases - 1949)

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total.
Respiratory	2	6	8
Non-Respiratory.	2	1	3
	4	7	11

TABLE 16. TUBERCULOSIS (Notified cases - 1949)

	1947.	1948.	1949.
Respiratory	1	1	2
Non-Respiratory	1	1	2
	2	2	4
	5	5	10

TABLE 17. OFFICIAL TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION

The following table shows the notification of the children in this area for the year 1949:-

	School	Not in School	Total.
Numbers Immunised.	1,827	1,426	3,253
Estimated Population	3,684	4,100	7,784
Percentage Immunised	50%	35%	63%



Civil Office,  
Wellington-street,  
Wellington.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wellington-Sub-Urban District Council.

Sir, My dear and Gentleman,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report for the year ended  
31st December, 1925.

INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections carried out in connection with  
Public Health work during the year is as follows:-

<u>Kind of Inspection.</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>
Housing Survey.	90
Inspection for repairs, overcrowding etc.	41
Housing, disinfestation, and supply of water.	
Public Health Officer.	175
Disinfections.	2
Slaughterhouse.	21
Dairies.	21
Ice Cream Shops and Factories.	19
Factories, etc.	6
Miscellaneous Inspections and visits.	210
Various Private.	1
	<hr/> 505 <hr/>

STATUTORY NOTICES.

No statutory notices were issued requiring repairs to  
property during the year. All repairs being carried out to a  
schedule of work prepared and approved and served on the  
owners of the property concerned.

DEFECTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

Defect notices were received with regard to one house, not to  
be used for human habitation.

SUPPLY.

The consumption during the year was 11,750,000 Gallons.

It was necessary to impose restrictions on the use of  
water from 25th July, (when it was found that the pumps were  
unable to maintain the inflow into the city), until the end of October.  
Electrical pumps were used to pump out the pumps  
when the water level was lowered to a depth of 9ft - 6ins. The  
peak demand for one week being 208,000 Gallons in the week ended  
1st July.

SEWERAGE.

The work of clearing the sewers was commenced in March  
and as this work progressed in the various streets close contact  
with the contractors and a competent engineer was necessary to  
inspect the number of old brick drains (most of which were not  
shown on plans or maps) as they were exposed.



## SCAVENGING.

The work of collecting the house refuse by means of motor transport was commenced on the 1st January and the collection of Night soil by means of the loam, was commenced two weeks later when the work was reorganised. The whole of the nightsoil and house refuse is deposited at the Road dump, which is situated just within the Urban District area.

## MOSQUITO CONTROL.

During the year the Urban District Road was sprayed with oil and D.D.T. to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and this resulted in a considerable reduction of the mosquito population. Visitors on the beach, and the extensive area of marshes prevent the breeding of mosquitoes there.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year the food inspection was confined to the premises at the Town Hall, where the food is prepared for the use of the Ministry.

The following are details of the food inspection and the number of carcasses and parts condemned.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	and Lamb	Poultry	Total
No. Killed.	1	1	149	1032	161	3,143	
No. Inspected.	1	1	149	1032	161	3,143	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.							
% of No. affected with disease other than T.B.	2.5%		5.4%	0.3%	6%	7.7%	
<u>T.B. only</u> whole carcasses condemned	11				2	13	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	35				8	43	
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	8%				6		

The following are details of the carcasses and parts condemned.

## ANATOMICAL.

11 Carcasses	8,431 lbs.	
25 Sets Lungs	17	
9 Livers	12	
Part Carcasses.		701.

24. DISTRICT.

25.

26. Total.

14 Carcasses	4,117 lbs.	
15 Head & Tongues	486 "	
58 Livers	1,200 "	
Part Carcasses	100 "	
Injuries	331 "	11,503
		21,204

27. Total.

4 Carcasses	398 lbs.	
Part Carcasses	30 "	418
		21,622

28. Total.

14 Carcasses	4,017 lbs.	
Parts	118 "	1,180 1/2 lbs.

29. CATTLE.

2 Carcasses	550 lbs.	
Parts	175 "	725 lbs.

30. OTHER DISMEMBERS.

4 Carcasses	480 lbs.	
Parts.	113 "	593 "
		1,313
		1,313 "

Total weight of meat condemned 24,120 1/2 "

The following foodstuffs were condemned at shops and other premises:-

Cheese	13 lbs.
Fresh Fish	84 "

The fish was condemned owing to it having been diseased and unfit.

Canned Foods.

Fish	37 tins	35 lbs.
"	37 "	35 "
Vegetables	25 "	25 "
Soups	9 "	7 "
Food	11 "	47 "
Jams	11 "	11 "
Milk	11 "	11 "

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned 199 lbs.

The following samples were taken and submitted for examination:-

Water	3
Ice Cream	1
Butter	1
Onions	1

Total

Yours obediently,  
F. RODWELL.  
Sanitary Inspector.



Housing Act, 1949

A dwelling provided or improved with assistance under Part II of the Housing Act, 1949 must:-

- (i) be in all respects dry.
- (ii) be in good state of repair.
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated.
- (iv) have an efficient supply of wholesome water laid on and connected to the dwelling.
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes.
- (vi) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water-closet.
- (vii) have a fixed bath, preferably in a separate room.
- (viii) be provided with facilities for domestic washing including a sink or basin in a separate room.
- (ix) be provided with a sink or basin one with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water.
- (x) have a proper drainage system.
- (xi) be provided with adequate points for artificial lighting in each room.
- (xii) be provided with adequate facilities for heating each habitable room.
- (xiii) have satisfactory facilities for preparing and cooking food.
- (xiv) have a well-ventilated store for coal or fuel.
- (xv) have a proper provision for the storage of fuel.
- (xvi) have a satisfactory surfaced path to out-buildings and convenient access from a street to the back door.





THE SEWERAGE SCHEME

The Council, before the war, had before them proposals for providing an adequate and much needed Sewerage System for Wells-next-the-Sea, which Scheme was delayed by the intervention of the war. Upon the cessation of Hostilities, application was made to the Ministry of Health for this Scheme to proceed and for it to rank for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

The Scheme comprises the provision of new sewers to intercept soil sewage only, and the Town is divided into two drainage areas. The sewers of the southern portion gravitate to a Pumping Station in the neighbourhood of the Station, where the sewage is pumped into an intake station at the eastern end of the Quay, gravitating in a westerly direction along the Quay and Freeman Street to a Pumping Station on the Sewerage Disposal Works site. The sewers of the northern portion gravitate to the west of the Quay, where they are collected into a branch sewers pick up the sewage from the residential area of the Town.

The Sewerage Disposal Works comprise two vertical sedimentation tanks, two percolating filters, two humus tanks, followed by a tidal storage tank controlled by an electrically operated valve so that the effluent which discharges into a Drainage Channel to the River can be discharged on the ebb tide only. The Sewerage Disposal Works is screened from view on the eastern side by the Old Sea Wall and on the southern side by a new embankment formed from the excavated material obtained from the construction of the works. The Scheme of the Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal Works is designed for a population, including Summer visitors of 4,500 persons and a dry weather flow of 90,000 gallons per day.

Construction of the Scheme was commenced in March, 1949 the Contractors being Messrs. J. E. Anderson, of Holt Road, Cromer, Norfolk for the construction work comprising the sewers and Sewerage Disposal Works, and Messrs. G.O. Billinger & Co. Ltd., of Sutton Common Road, Sutton, Surrey, for the provision and installation of the pumping plants.

The construction of the Scheme is proceeding generally satisfactorily, certain difficulties being encountered with large quantities of sub-soil water and springs in the neighbourhood of Freeman Street, and the Station in the areas where the sewers are of moderate depth, and cast iron piped have had to be used in these areas. Considerable difficulties have also been experienced in selecting lines for the new sewers owing to the narrowness of some of the streets and alleyways, the presence of other services and a considerable number of old drains, many of which were un-known and must have been laid many years ago. In some cases these old drains have had to be diverted or relaid to make possible the laying of the new sewers.

Despite these and other difficulties the Contractors have made good progress in the construction works and they have been fortunate in not being hampered by a severe winter.

The Contracts anticipated the completion of the works by March, 1950, but owing to difficulties encountered in the construction it is not anticipated that the works will be completed before June or July, 1950.

It is anticipated that as soon as the Sewerage Scheme is completed a section of the Town can be immediately connected thereto, comprising the area of the Field Station, where the sewage is at present dealt with in a small temporary works constructed for the new house at the Field Station. Upon the completion of the main Sewerage Scheme, the sewage from the Field Station will be pumped to the Sewerage Disposal Works.

which is very much over loaded and which has been causing nuisance for a considerable time and will be abandoned.

Side by side with the Construction of the Sewerage Scheme the Council has employed an independent Engineer to survey the Town and to prepare the necessary drawings and particulars for the new house drains which will be required so that remaining properties can be connected to the new Sewerage with a minimum of delay.

...S... LL & OH.

Consulting Engineers,

ADMINISTRATOR, S.S.I.

## APPENDIX "D"

### BYE LAWS.

#### Part 1.

#### 1. In these byelaws:-

"cleanliness" means cleanliness having regard to the nature and packing of the food and the operation being performed and "clean" shall be construed accordingly.

"container" includes any basket, bail, box, tray or other receptacle.

"contamination" includes contamination by odour, and shall be construed as having regard to the nature of the food and any refining process to which the food is normally subjected before sale to a consumer.

"food" means any article sold or intended for sale for use as food or drink for human consumption other than cow's milk, drugs or water, and includes:-

- (a) any substance which is intended for use in the composition or preparation of food;
- (b) any flavouring matter or condiment; and
- (c) any colouring matter intended for use in food.

"handling" and "wrapping" include the handling and wrapping, respectively, of food in the course of any operation, including manufacture, processing, preparation, storage, delivery, sale and exposure for sale, in which such food is handled or wrapped.

"milk" includes cream, skimmed milk and separated milk but does not include dried milk or condensed milk.

"reasonably necessary" shall be construed as having regard to the nature and packing of the food, the operation being performed and any refining process to which the food is normally subjected before sale to a consumer.

"returnable glass container" "returnable ice cream can" and "returnable biscuit tin" mean, respectively, a container in which food is delivered, a can in which ice cream is delivered, and a tin in which biscuits are delivered by a seller to a buyer upon terms that the container, the can or the tin, as the case may be or may be returned to such seller.



"room" includes a shop, cellar or any other part of a building and a shed, store or outbuilding or any part thereof.

"sale" and "exposure for sale" includes sale of a meal or part of a meal.

"sanitary convenience" includes a watercloset, urinal, earth-closet, privy and any other sanitary convenience.

"stall" includes any stand, mobile canteen, cart, barrow, or any other vehicle whether movable or immovable.

#### PART II.

#### HANDLING, WRAPPING AND DELIVERY.

2. Every person who handles, wraps or delivers any food shall observe cleanliness both as to himself and his clothing.

3. No person knowing himself to be suffering from or knowingly being a carrier of any disease shall handle, wrap or deliver any food so as to give rise to any risk of the spread of the disease. A person shall be deemed to have known that he was suffering from or was a carrier of a disease if he could with ordinary care have ascertained the fact.

4. Every person who handles, wraps or delivers, or causes to be handled, wrapped or delivered any food shall:

(a) take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water, animals, rodents, flies, insects, and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources.

(b) where it is reasonably necessary during delivery to protect the food from such sources of contamination as are set out in the preceding paragraph, to cover and keep covered or cause to be covered and kept covered such food during transit with suitable clean material.

Provided that this paragraph of this byelaw shall not apply to meat (including bacon and ham) in course of transit to any premises where, or from any premises to, a vehicle standing immediately outside the door of the premises.

(c) clean or cause to be cleaned as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of the food by counters, tables, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery, and surfaces with which the food is in or is liable to come into contact.

(d) keep or cause to be kept clean the interior of every vehicle and every container from which the food is delivered.

(e) where the food is handled, wrapped or delivered in a room in so far as it is necessary to allow any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid to be deposited or to accumulate in the room for the proper carrying on of the trade or business for which the room is used, place or cause to be placed all such refuse or filth in receptacles kept for the purpose.

5. No person who handles, wraps or delivers, or causes to be handled, wrapped or delivered any food shall:-

(a) use or cause to be used for wrapping or containing the food any paper or other wrapping material or container which is not clean or which is liable to contaminate the food.

(b) return or cause to be returned any returnable fish container, returnable ice-cream can or returnable biscuit tin except in a clean condition.

(c) deposit or cause to be deposited any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid except at a sufficient distance from any food as to prevent risk of contamination of such food.

(d) handle or wrap or cause to be handled or wrapped any food unless there is suitable and sufficient lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable him to ensure that these byelaws are complied with.

(e) carry or cause to be carried in the course of delivery any food in a vehicle or container along with any article liable to contaminate the food, or with any live animal or poultry, without taking all reasonably necessary precautions to prevent contamination.

6. Every person who carries on a trade or business in which food is handled, wrapped and delivered in a room shall:-

(a) insofar as it is necessary to allow refuse or filth whether solid or liquid to be deposited or to accumulate in the room for the proper carrying on of the trade or business shall:-

(i) Provide and maintain suitable receptacles for such refuse or filth, such receptacles (a) to be constructed of impervious materials or to be replaced as often as may be necessary to prevent the accumulation of obnoxious matter, (b) to be kept reasonably clean, and (c) where reasonably necessary to have close fitting lids.

(ii) cause all such refuse or filth to be permanently removed from the room at least once a day and as often as may be necessary to prevent the contamination of food in the room.

(b) provide and maintain in every part of the room suitable and sufficient means of lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable these byelaws to be complied with, except where such lighting is provided and maintained by some other person.

(c) cause all surfaces with which the food is in or is liable to come into contact, including such surfaces of counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery, and the interior of vehicles and containers from which the food is delivered, to be of such materials and to be kept in such good order, repair and condition as to prevent as far as is reasonably necessary the absorption of any food material or refuse which may be spilled, splashed or deposited thereon, or brought into contact therewith, and as to make it possible for such surfaces to be thoroughly cleaned.

(d) cause to be affixed and maintained in a prominent and suitable position near every sanitary convenience provided by him for the use of employees in that business a clearly legible notice requesting such employees to wash their hands after using the convenience.

#### PART III.

#### SALE AND EXPOSURE FOR SALE IN THE OPEN AIR.

7. Every person who sells or exposes or cause to be exposed for sale in the open air any food shall:-

(a) take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from dust, dirt, mud, filth, dirty water,



animals, rodents, flies, insects, and other sources of contamination including contamination by other persons, and in particular shall cause the food to be so placed as to prevent risk of contamination from such sources.

(b) clean or cause to be cleaned as often as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of contamination of the food all counters, slabs, fittings, apparatus, stoves and ranges, utensils, crockery and cutlery and surfaces with which such food is in or is liable to come into contact.

9. No person who sells or exposes or causes to be exposed for sale in the open air any food shall:-

(a) deposit or cause to be deposited any refuse or filth whether solid or liquid except at a sufficient distance from any food as to prevent risk of contamination of such food.

(b) exposes or cause to be exposed such food for sale unless there is suitable and sufficient lighting, either natural or artificial, to enable him to ensure that these byelaws are complied with.

Every person who carries on a trade or business in which food is exposed for sale from a stall or container in the open air shall:-

(a) cause every part of the stall and its fitting or the container to be kept in such good order and condition as to prevent as far as it is reasonably necessary the absorption of any food, material, or refuse which may be spilled, splashed, deposited thereon or brought into contact therewith, and as to make it possible for such stall and its fittings or such container to be thoroughly cleaned.

(b) have at least one sign clearly and conspicuously displayed on the stall or container and if he fails to comply with the requirements of the paragraph of this byelaw, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

10. No person shall use any stall or container in the open air for the exposure for sale of food unless the stall or container is kept clean and in a proper state of repair.

Part IV.

#### PENALTIES.

11. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall, unless a special penalty is provided by any byelaw, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding forty shillings for each day during which the offence continues after conviction theretofore.









